PROVIDING
A
DIVERSE OPPORTUNITY SPECTRUM
ON
LAUREL RIVER LAKE

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Recreation Project for
Professional Development Program
For Outdoor Recreation Management
United States Forest Service

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Introduction

The Recreation Opportunity Spectrum is terminology used to describe classes ranging from Primitive to Modern Urban. Criteria for determining the classes are remoteness, size of area, and evidence of man. By using the above criteria and setting the characteristics of each criteria, we can simply map units into one of six classes ranging from primitive to Modern Urban.

By using the General Descriptor Table (Exhibit 1) (used by Dr. Leon Buist during his presentation at Clemson University for Professional Development Program for Outdoor Recreation Management) we could generally put Laurel River Lake into the rural class of the spectrum. The activity opportunities, recreational setting and experience opportunities available on Laurel generally fit into the rural classification.

If we can then accept the above as generally true (and it may be debatable that it meets all the criteria for rural) it is then logical to divide the lake and associated land around Laurel into a similar opportunity spectrum that falls into Development Levels (Exhibit 2) used in Forest Service Manual (FSM) 2303.2—7 amendment 82 dated 3/79, depending on what is offered to the public in the way of opportunities.

I believe it is the Forest Service's responsibility to provide a full range of recreational opportunities to meet the public's demands on Laurel River Lake.

I hope to demonstrate by this paper how and why we should provide the full range of opportunities possible including areas with electrical hook-ups.

Background

Laurel River Lake is a 6,060 acre lake located on Laurel River in south-central Kentucky and forms part of the boundary between Laurel and Whitley Counties. Construction of Laurel was initiated in 1965. The Dam was completed in 1973, and the lake reached spillway crest in July 1974. The powerhouse was completed in the fall of 1978.

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Exhibit I

Spectrum Class	Activity Opportunities engaged in	Recreational Setting to realize	Experiences Opportunities
Rural (R)	All of the activities mentioned in above Classes plus the following: Picnicking Gathering Forest Products Auto Touring Water Skiing & Other Water Sports Automobile Camping Trailer Camping Viewing Interpretive Signs Organization Camping Lodges Power Boating Resort-Commercial Public Services Resort-Lodging	Area is characterized by predominantly natural appearing environments with moderate evidences of the sights and sounds of man. Such evidences usually harmonize with the natural environment. Interaction between users may be low to moderate, but with evidence of other users prevalent. Resource modification and utilization practices are evident, but harmonize with the natural environment. Conventional motorized use is provided for in construction standards and design of facilities.	About equal probability to experience affiliation with other user groups and for isolation from sights and sounds of man. Opportunity to have a high degree of interaction with the natural environment. Challenge and risk opportunities associated with more primitive type of recreation are not very important. Practice and testing of outdoor skills might be important. Opportunities for both motorized and non-motorized forms of recreation are possible.
Semi-rural (SR)	All of the activities mentioned in above classes plus the following: Competition Games Ice Skating Scooter-Motorcycle Use Bicycling Spectator Sports Jogging Passive use of developed parks and open space Picnicking Outdoor concerts	Area is characterized by substantially modified natural environment. Resource modification and utilization practices are primarily to enhance specific recreation activities and to maintain vegetative cover and soil. Sights and sounds of man are readily evident, and the interaction between users is often moderate to high. A considerable number of facilities are designed for use by a large number of people. Facilities are often provided for special activities. Moderate densities are provided far away from from developed sites. Facilities for intensified motorized use and parking are available.	Probability for experiencing affiliation with individuals and groups is prevalent as is the convenience of sites and opportunities. These factors are generally more important than the setting of the physical environment. Opportunities for wildland challenges, risk-taking, and testing of outdoor skills are generally unimportant except for specific activities like downhill skiing, for which challenge and risk-taking are important elements.

NATIONAL FOREST LEVELS OF OUTDOOR RECREATION EXPERIENCES

ASSOCIATED WITH ENVIRONMENTAL AND ACTIVITY CONSIDERATIONS

LEVEL	EXPERIENCE	ENVIRONMENT	ACTIVITY
1 PRIMITIVE	Recreation opportunities to satisfy basic needs to the maximum extent. Experiences of adventure, challenge, exploration, solitude, and physical achievement, in the absence of controls, important to the user. Opportunity for extreme isolation. A feeling of being part of nature.	No environmental modification unless absolutely necessary for resource protection. Unmodified natural environment and an absence of man-made developments for comfort or convenience dominates. Only necessary controls applied to users. No motorized access. An environment of spaciousness—seemingly unlimited horizons. Native materials with natural weathering of surfaces.	No man-made furtherance of activity opportunities except indirectly through public safety and resource protection (i.e., trails, trail bridges, signing, and/or the development of primitive type campgrounds. No contemporary activity opportunities. No formal VIS services. High degree of activity skills needed.
2	Recreation opportunities to satisfy basic needs to a near maximum extent as tempered by motorized access. A feeling of achievement for reaching the opportunity through challenging motorized access is important. Few controls evident to the user. Opportunities to socialize with others important although less so than at more primitive experience levels. A feeling of being very close to nature.	Some modification of the natural environment. Rustic or rudimentary facilities for comfort and convenience of users are provided. Improvements mostly for protection of the resource. Minimum controls are subtle. Spacing dispersed to minimize contacts with others. Motorized access provided or permitted. Primary access over primitive roads or trails or by experienced boat or aircraft users. Mostly native materials with natural weathering of surfaces.	Slight man-made furtherance of activity opportunities through the placement of primitive type campgrounds, hunter camps, fishermen camps, or/and the dispersion of fundamental type facilities such as stoves, fireplaces, toilets, etc. High activity skill levels required.
3 INTERMEDIATE	Recreation opportunities to satisfy basic needs to an intermediate degree. Controls and regimentation afford a sense of security although some sense of adventure is still important to the user. Opportunities to socialize with others about equal importance as isolation. A feeling of being close to nature.	Natural environment dominates but some modification for comfort and convenience of users. Overstory and ground vegetation moderately modified to improve developed site durability and to provide a sense of privacy. Inconspicuous control of vehicular traffic. Primary access over well-traveled roads or by capable boat or aircraft operators. Mostly native materials with natural color surfaces.	Moderate man-made furtherance of activity opportunities through development of roads, road turnouts, snowmobile camps, intermediately developed campgrounds and other appropriate types of developed sites. Informal VIS opportunities. Moderate degree of activity skills required.
4	Recreation opportunities to satisfy basic needs to only a moderate degree. Sense of security sought by the user. Regimentation and fairly obvious controls are important. User is aware of opportunity to meet and be with other people--is obviously not isolated. Opportunity to be gregarious within relatively small groups. A feeling of being associated with nature.	Environment is substantially modified. Facilities primarily for comfort and convenience of users. Plant materials usually native but are purposefully situated. Moderate grading of landforms to maximize usefulness and durability. Traffic controls present and obvious. Access by paved highway or easily negotiated water or airroutes. Intermixing of synthetic and native materials.	Considerable man-made furtherance of activity opportunities with a wide range of developed sites provided to facilitate activity participation. VIS services frequently available to extend activity appreciation. Some opportunities to use contemporary activity skills such as snow and water skiing. Moderate degree of activity skills levels suffice.
5 MODERN	Recreation opportunities to satisfy basic needs to a modest degree. Feeling of security is very important to the user. High degree of opportunity to be gregarious. A feeling of being "next to nature" rather than closely associated with it.	High degree of environmental modification. Many facilities provided for comfort and convenience of users. Overstory ground vegetation and landforms are graded or modified as necessary. Plant materials may be exotic or native. Mowed turf and trimmed hedges not unusual. Privacy often provided by man-made means (walls, structures, screening, etc.). Obvious controls of users for security and resource protection. Access by any appropriate high standard means. A somewhat urbanized environment surrounded by and interspersed with a natural environment. Synthetic materials used as needed.	High degree of man-made furtherance of activity opportunities through the placement of wide selection of developed sites and facilities. Facilities are simple, fool-proof and safe or are operated for the user by an employee, concessionaire, etc. Formal VIS services usually available and a dominant activity. Abundant opportunities for scuba diving, etc. A learning level for activity skills.

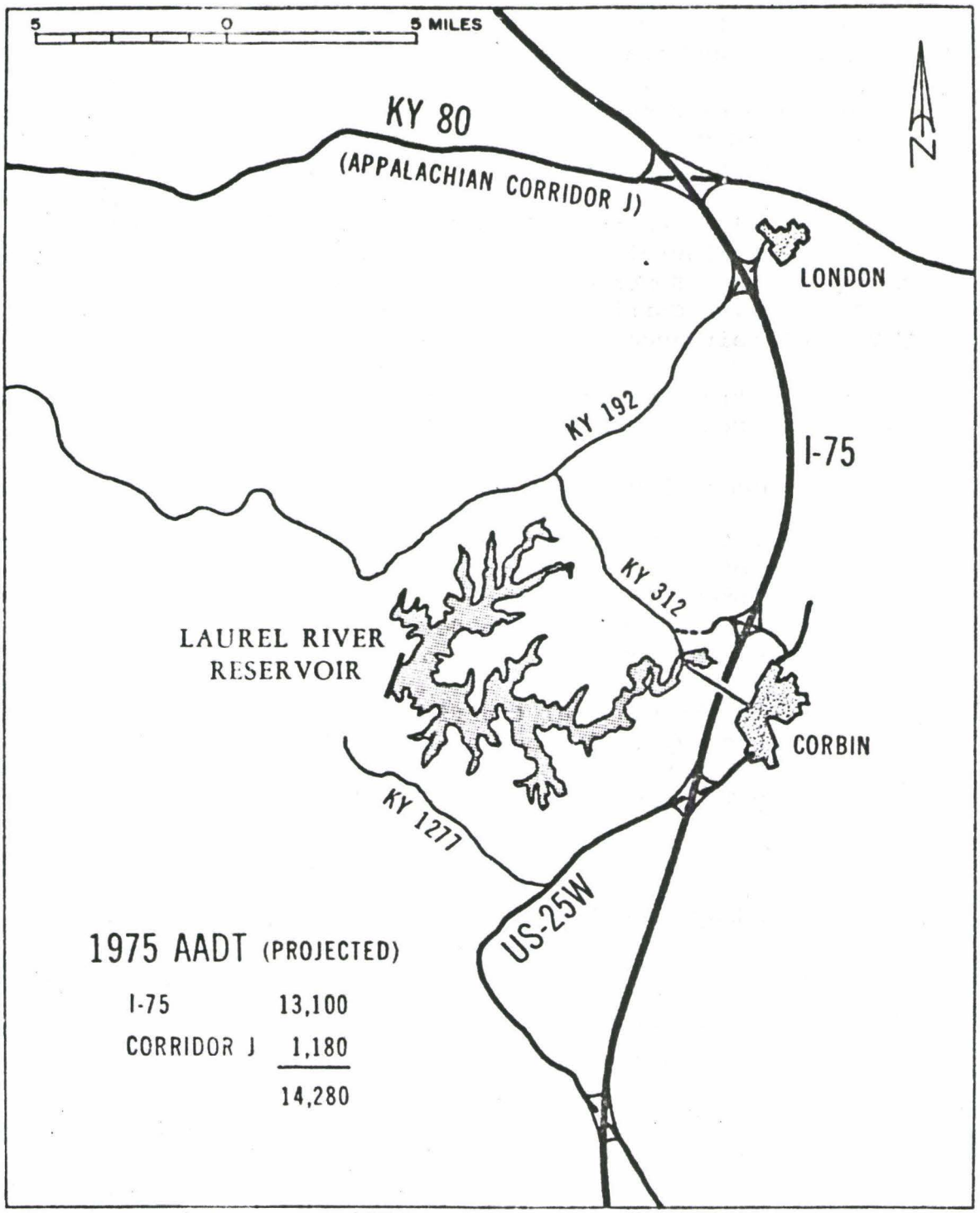
Primary project purposes are hydroelectric power production and recreation. Maximum pull down is 36 feet. Average recreation pool is estimated at 6 to 10 feet below spillway crest.

The Dam itself is located 2.3 miles above the point where the Laurel River discharges into the Cumberland River (Lake Cumberland.) At maximum pool Laurel Lake extends 19.2 miles upstream to the Dam which impounds the water supply reservoir for the City of Corbin, Kentucky. Laurel Lake is approximately 30 road miles north of the Kentucky-Tennessee line and 75 miles south of Lexington, Kentucky. The Lynn Camp Creek arm of Laurel backs up under I-75 which is the primary route to Florida from the industrial areas of Ohio, Michigan, and Ontario, Canada. The Cumberland Parkway, an east-west toll road ends at Somerset, Kentucky some 24 miles to the west of Laurel Lake, and the Daniel Boone Parkway, another toll road has its western terminus at London. These two parkways are being connected by a new highway, Kentucky 80, now under construction. (See Principal Highway Access, Figure 3). The east-west highway has been designated Appalachian Corridor J in some planning documents.

Laurel River Lake is one of two Lakes within the boundary of the Daniel Boone National Forest constructed by the Corps of Engineers. A large amount of the shoreline is under Forest Service management, therefore, a Memorandum of Agreement between the Secretaries of Army and Agriculture dated 1964 set forth simply that the Corps of Engineers would construct the Lake and maintain the Dam and powerhouse and the Forest Service would administer the remainder of the Lake which included providing recreation facilities for the public.

The Corps of Engineers is responsible for the acquisition of the land around Laurel needed to protect the Lake and provide land needed for recreational development. At this date one interchange between the Corps of Engineers and the Forest Service has transferred part of the acquired land to the Forest Service and the remainder will be interchanged during fiscal year 1980. At this time the entire shoreline (206 miles) will be controlled by the Forest Service except for the Dam site and a small point adjacent to the Dam. The Corps of Engineers will use the area for a maintenance building and a small day use area and provide toilet facilities for visitors to the Dam and powerhouse.

Laurel Lake has been formed along the former Laurel River channel and several of its major tributaries, including Craigs Creek on the north and Spruce Creek to the south. The nature of the terrain in concert with the large number of minor tributaries has provided a shoreline with many coves and embayments. The character of the shoreline as a whole is generally that of steeply sloping banks



Source: Kentucky Department of Highways

Figure 3 Principal Highway Access

to Laurel from Corridor J. Under normal circumstances the through west-bound traffic on Corridor J desiring to stop at Laurel would turn off onto I-75 at London and for this reason the 2,360 projected movements were divided by two. This yielded 1,180 projected potential movements on Corridor J in 1975, passing within the market area of the Laurel Composite.

Tourists traveling east-bound on Appalachian Corridor J who wished to visit Laurel would presumably obtain access via Kentucky 192 near Somerset. The alternative approach for east-bound Appalachian Corridor J tourists would be to continue on to I-75 to obtain access from the Corbin area.

Combining the traffic movements from I-75 and Corridor J results in 14,280 movements in 1975. (See Table 1.)

Seasonal Variation in Traffic Flow

The purpose of this procedure is to determine the variation in seasonal flow of traffic for each of the two types of highways identified as providing prime access to Laurel River Reservoir.* The seasonal traffic levels were developed and used as data inputs for the next phase of the analysis.

Table 2 depicts the seasonal traffic variation for interstate and primary type highways. Ratios were developed from the seasonal percentages to be applied to the AADT counts to derive Average Seasonal Daily Traffic (ASDT) for I-75 and Appalachian Corridor J.

Table 1
Projected Average Annual Daily Traffic Movements on Principal Access Highways to Laurel River Reservoir--1975

Interstate 75	13,100
Appalachian Corridor J	1,180
Total	14,280

Source: Spindletop Research, Inc.

*I-75 (interstate type); Appalachian Corridor J (primary type).

with gentle to moderately rolling terrain at the tops of the banks. The steep shorelines provide varying degrees of difficulty in regard to water access and generally becomes steeper and higher above the water surface as one moves upstream from the Dam; therefore, the scenic quality of the shoreline becomes increasingly spectacular as on moves up the lake. These qualities are especially notable on the upper reaches of Craigs Creek embayment. It should also be noted that Laurel Lake is seldom seen as a large impoundment, due to height and steepness of the banks and the relatively narrow basin formed by the old river channel. Its widest places are in the order of one-half mile. The numerous small fingers off the main channels can accommodate large numbers of users without the feeling of being crowded. It is very easy to become lost or confused on the lake due to the many fingers. Some of the main streams have been signed to help users locate themselves.

Laurel River Lake is a very deep lake starting at about 300 feet deep at the Dam. Due to the steep shoreline and narrow channels nearly all the small tributaries will be 50 to 100 feet deep within several yards of the head of the stream. Due to the depth, the water has never been muddy in the main parts of the lake even during periods of flooding. The water is very clear and considered to be clean enough in the Craigs Creek arm to support fresh water jelly fish. (Exhibit 4).

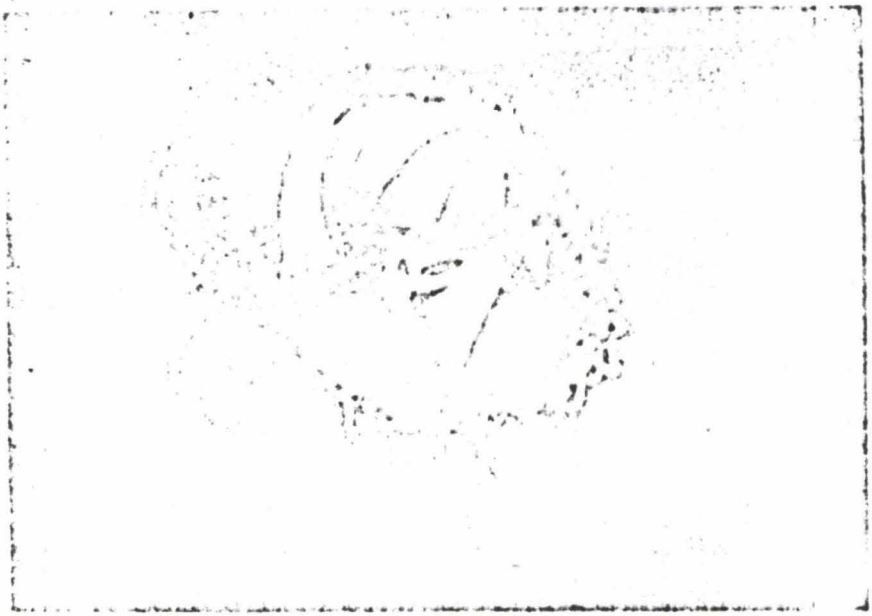
The lake was stocked with rainbow trout, large mouth bass, walleye, croppie, bluegill, and other food fish. The Kentucky Fish and Wildlife Department considers Laurel Lake one of the best lakes in Kentucky for rainbow trout. Growth of the trout during the short period since they were stocked has been considered far above average for trout. The State is now stocking 65,000 trout each year in Laurel. The trout and walleye fisheries has expanded the use year on Laurel from March to December with quite a number of people fishing even during January and February.

In the previously mentioned Memorandum of Agreement between the Secretaries of Army and Agriculture, the Forest Service was to assume financial responsibility for development of all public use areas and facilities. This was amended in 1975 due to the failure of the Forest Service to meet their responsibility. The responsibility is now on the Corps of Engineers to provide the facilities required during the initial development. These facilities would be turned over to the Forest Service to administer and maintain.

The Forest Service developed a Composite Recreation Plan for Laurel Lake in 1969; however, due to the amended Memorandum of Agreement the Corps asked that a new updated plan be prepared. Development of the plan was contracted to an Architecture and Engineering firm.

Exhibit 4

London Ranger District
Daniel Boone National Forest
Region 8
The Sentinel Echo
London, Kentucky
September 29, 1977



FRESHWATER JELLYFISH are plentiful in Laurel Lake at this time of the year. Their scientific name is Craspeda custea sowerbii, and they are about the size of a quarter. The jellyfish are harmless and a sign of exceptionally pure water.

After considerable coordination meetings between the Forest Service, Corps of Engineers, and the A&E firms, and public meetings to receive public input, the Master Plan for Laurel was completed in 1977. It sets forth the projected needs - where and what is to be developed to meet these needs.

Initial development period is a three year period that is to end September 30, 1981. All facilities called for in the initial period should be completed or obligated at that time.

DEVELOPMENT PLANNED AND/OR IN PLACE

Designated Camping Areas - One factor that makes Laurel River Lake such a unique lake is its shoreline and lack of development except planned facilities to serve the users. Regulations have been established in the way of Supervisor's Orders to help protect the shoreline. One such order is that no camping within 300 feet of waters' edge except at designated areas. Approximately 6 to 7 areas have been so designated. Nothing is provided the user to regulate his use. He can set up anywhere within the designated area which range in size from .5 acres to 3 acres. No other services are provided. The areas are accessible by boat or foot only. Signs visible from the water are used to provide notice of the designated area. Clean up is on a Pack-In/Pack-Out basis.

Boat-In Camping Areas - Two areas will be provided. White Oak Boat In is completed and Grove Boat-In is under construction. These areas are accessible by boat or foot only. Impact areas are graveled and each have tent pads, fire grates, lantern posts, and picnic tables. Drinking water is provided from frost proof hydrants within a short distance of all sites. Jet-O-Matic flush toilets and garbage cans are provided for groups of sites. Mooring areas are provided with no more than 3 to 4 units using one mooring site.

The design of these areas are such that each unit can be located very close to the water and are separated from other units enough to provide some privacy.

This type of camping has become very popular on Laurel. Other agencies who have visited Laurel are developing this type of camping facilities.

Primitive Camping with Vehicle Access - This type of experience consists of providing certain designated areas to be available by reservation. These areas would be on gated roads and would only have few improvements such as fire ring, lamp post and

possibly some mowed turf. Each area would be kept at least one half mile or more apart with limitted numbers on each road. This would be done to help maintain the feeling of some isolation and security.

These areas would only be provided on roads already gated such as wildlife management areas where access is limitted or other roads closed for other management reasons. A charge would be assessed for the reservation.

Areas such as this have been tried by TVA at Land Between the Lakes and was found to be very popular and provides an additional experience available to the public.

Boat Ramps - Six ramps with parking for 381 cars have been constructed with eleven boat lanes. Two more ramps with three lanes are planned during the initial period. The one lane ramp at Craigs Creek will be removed. Security lighting will be provided where economically feasible.

Shoreline Trails - will be provided at each ramp for bank fishing. One area near Holly Bay will have a special shoreline trail parking area and approximately three miles of shoreline trail that will also be a part of the Sheltowee Trace, the 100th National Recreation Trail.

Day Use Areas - Boat ramps are sometimes included in this designation.

Picnic Areas - There will be three areas at the end of the initial period. Laurel Bridge will be open this spring (April 1980). Flatwoods just went under contract and the Corps of Engineers site at the Dam will open this spring.

The Laurel Bridge area provides a softball field with backstop, permanent volleyball court, one mile shoreline hiking trail, picnic shelter, horseshoe pitching areas, flush toilets, and water. This area is within one mile of Corbin city limits. Flatwoods and the COE areas will only have the usual offered services: individual sites, toilets, and hiking trails along the shoreline.

Swimming Beach - One area near the Craigs Creek Ramp will be constructed. One other is planned for the future. They will provide change shelters. showers, and toilets. Picnicing will also be provided in conjunction with these areas.

Marinas - One marina is in operation and one other is planned. They are concessionaire operated and furnish the general range of services.

Multi-Purpose Areas - There are to be two multi-purpose areas developed in the initial period, Holly Bay and Grove. Both areas will have

Marinas available to the areas. The sites will provide tent and trailer camping, showers, flush toilets, dump stations, amphitheatres, boat ramp, fish cleaning house, maintenance structure, control station, and sewage treatment plants. Trailer units will have water and electrical hook-ups.

OTHER RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES IN AREA

State Parks

Levi Jackson just outside London (See Mileage Map, Exhibit 5) provides camping facilities with electric and water hook-ups and hot showers. They provide the general State Park facilities (except for lodge) swimming pool, hiking trails, horseback riding, archery, organized activities for all ages, etc.

Cumberland Falls is 20 miles southwest of Corbin and provides the same services as does Levi Jackson and has a lodge and rental cabins.

Pine Mountain is 36 miles east of Corbin and provides the same services as Cumberland Falls.

Overnight Camping (Transient)

KOA - just outside Corbin on I-75 provides the normal KOA type facilities.

Stuckey's Camp Park - just outside Corbin on I-75, provides same services as KOA's.

Water Base Camping

Lake Cumberland administered by the Corps of Engineers. There are many facilities available on Cumberland. The following are those within 45 miles of Laurel Lake area that provide electrical and water hookups.

General Burnside State Park - A highly developed State Park. There is one other State Park on Cumberland.

Fishing Creek - A Corps of Engineers campground with access to the lake. One of two such areas on Cumberland furnished by the Corps of Engineers that have water and electrical hook-ups. A 50¢ charge is made for those wanting electrical hook-ups. This will increase in 1980.

DEMANDS PRESENT & FUTURE

The preceeding has been an attempt to provide a background on Laurel River Lake and to describe the facilities planned or already present.

I have also included a short description of other facilities available in the general area that provide an overnight or extended stay opportunity in outdoor recreation.

Laurel Lake draws heavily from the Cincinnati-Dayton, Ohio area and from Eastern Kentucky where clean, clear, wooded lakes are seldom seen or available for public use.

The projected use figures for Laurel predicted by Miller, Wihry & Lee in the Development of Laurel Master was 500,000 by 1980 and the ultimate visitation over the life of the project will be 1,000,000 persons, both annually. The 1979 visitation for Laurel was reported as approximately 400,000. It would appear that we will reach the half million figure in 1981 or 1982.

The Daniel Boone National Forest ranks number 27 in visitor days of the National Forests in this country according to the 1979 figures put out by the Forest Service. With that many visits there is no doubt that their demands in the way of experiences would cover the entire spectrum.

The Forest Service should provide as many opportunities possible within their capability and as provided for under laws and regulations. We have no concerns when it came to providing opportunities at the Experience Levels 1 and 2, the low end. It is at the upper end of the spectrum, Levels 4 and 5 where the Forest Service finds it difficult to justify providing the necessary services. It has been a tradition for the Forest Service to provide the low end and to let private enterprise or some other government agency provide the upper end.

When trying to determine what level an area should be developed to or what it has been built to, we find there is a considerable overlap between the different experience levels. The best list I have been able to find is the "Reference for Recreational Development" for Region 8. After reviewing this reference it is my opinion that developments being considered for construction or already constructed on Lakes such as Laurel and Cave Run fall generally in the Level 3 area but overlap somewhat into the Level 4 experience. The factor that would seem to separate the Level 3 and Level 4 in the settings in which the development is taking place. In the case of Holly Bay where the setting is rural and rustic due to the forested nature of the area and undeveloped area surrounding the entire lake would tend to keep the level in the high 3. I suspect this is normal for most Forest Service areas. Those that fall outside this is where artificial screening was required and exotic plantings are needed are the exceptions.

The other factors then that might tend to accelerate these areas to the higher level would then be the electrical services and showers.

CONSIDERATION OF ELECTRICITY

The consideration of electricity to individual trailer sites has been addressed before. It is within our capabilities and is provided for in our policy as stated in Forest Service Manual 2303.1—1 provided it is practical to make a charge for such services. However, in 1976 Region Eight temporarily suspended the use of electricity for convenience lighting at comfort stations and for heating water in FSM 2331.11c, R-8 Supplement #30 dated October 1976. It does not specifically mention electrical hook-up for trailers.

First, consideration must be given to the private sector to provide this service. The Laurel Master Plan set aside two areas on the lake for potential concessionaire development. One is in Laurel County and one is in Whitley County. To this date, we have not been approached by anyone interested in developing these areas. There is private land that could be developed, particularly in the Flatwoods area, and we have encouraged the development of a high level facility to provide these needed services. The high cost of sewage treatment to meet state standards have scared off any serious considerations. Private development has been in the bait stores and boat sales type businesses; therefore, the outlook for providing these services by anyone other than the Forest Service is very poor in the near future.

The demand for electrical hookups is very apparent from the number of requests we receive for information about available facilities. Civic organizations in both London and Corbin have expressed their concern about the present and future lack of high level development on Laurel. They see Laurel as a tourist attraction to pull visitors that will spend money in their cities. I suspect they are not too concerned about who provides the necessary facilities on Laurel only that adequate facilities be provided.

If the Forest Service is unable or unwilling, then they will insist that some other government agency do so. The Forest Service was not meeting their responsibility in providing needed development after the lake was completed and the public expressed concern about our ability to administer Laurel properly. The Corps of Engineers at that time suggested the Memorandum of Understanding be amended, to provide that they be responsible for development of the initial facilities and for them to be turned over to the Forest Service to administer. If we are unwilling to allow these services to be provided by another agency and the Forest Service not allow their use, then it is quite possible that public demand may decide that the Corps of Engineers should be managing Laurel Lake.

The Forest Service continues to compete with other land management agencies, insisting that we can provide the same services as other agencies in "Outdoor Recreation". Are we really willing? On the Daniel Boone National Forest right now we have lost a large area on the south end of the forest to the Park Service in the Big South Fork project. There has been public comments made by public officials to turn the Red River Gorge into a National Park or National Recreation Area. If the Forest Service really wants to continue to compete, we must be innovators and not laggers or we will find ourselves managing only those areas nobody else wants and fits well into the lower experience levels which we continue to insist is what we should be providing.

Energy conservation is one of our nation's major concerns and well should be. The availability of fossil fuels and our dependancy on foreign supplies is very disturbing. Let's take a close look at this as it relates to Laurel Lake and to not providing electricity for energy conservation reasons.

Many of our recreation vehicles (RV's) have portable generators that can be used when no hook-ups are provided. These are much more inefficient than hook-ups. Propane or white gas is used for lights and is more inefficient than hook-ups. Generators increase air and noise pollution. The constant noise of the generator engine is far more out of place in campgrounds than electrical hook-ups.

One of the reasons in justifying the construction of Laurel was to produce electricity. The electricity being produced goes to Eastern Kentucky Rural Electric which in turn furnished power to Jackson County RECC that services the Holly Bay Multi-Purpose Area. We are then using power being generated at Laurel and not power developed from fossil fuels.

It's quite possible that in the name of energy conservation, we are in fact causing alternate inefficient uses to more than offset any savings.

I have checked with other state and federal agencies providing outdoor recreation facilities and no one plans to stop providing electrical hook-up to their campers. This included the Corps of Engineers on Lake Cumberland, two State Parks, Cumberland Falls and Levi Jackson, and two private concessionaires on Lake Cumberland. There was a variety of reasons for not discontinuing electrical hook-ups in light of the energy crisis. Cumberland Falls State Park perhaps had the most interesting reason. He said they will continue to rent rooms and cabins year-around, and the amount of electrical power used by guests is far less than they would use if they were home summer or winter. This is even more so for campers using electrical hook-ups.

It's reasonable to believe that gasoline prices will cause campers to make fewer trips. camping which would make their stay longer, if they can be provided with the services to make their stay more comfortable.

Considering the distinct possibility that campers use less electricity camping with electrical hook-ups than they do if home, then we should be doing all we can to encourage longer stays at our camping areas rather than many short stays to really help conserve energy.

The public will find ways to escape from the pressures of the daily drudgery. H. D. Sessoms predicts "the cost of fuel will encourage and support staying at home." We will become a less mobile society, people will turn to their immediate neighborhoods and living environments for satisfaction and support. I believe people will still use outdoor recreational opportunities. B. L. Driver's research in environmental stress and recreation behavior also strongly supports the proposition that recreational engagements are becoming of increasing social importance because of their value as a way of coping with environmental stress. Therefore, despite the fuel shortage people will still seek out the outdoor recreation opportunities near home and use them.

By properly managing sites and limitting only certain loops or sites to use electrical hook-ups, we can better distribute use to loops or sites of least use. In every campground some loops or sites are far more desirable than other. By providing power at the less desirable areas, we will distribute the use where we want it to be, and of course an additional fee to pay for the use will be required which can easily be administered since the multi-purpose sites will have manned control stations.

In the past decade the Forest Service with Region Eight at the lead has gone beyond the traditional status quo. The development of Blanchard Caverns on the Ozark National Forest is probably the best example along with other areas such as the Cradle of Forestry. Campgrounds at highly visited lakes started to provide services such as sewage dump stations, flush toilets, showers, and even fish cleaning houses.

Survival required that we change. The "Host Program" is receiving strong emphasis and well it should. The Forest Service was the first federal agency to use Service as part of its name. If we provide the services and make the public feel welcome to their outdoor recreation opportunities word will spread that we truly live up to our name.

CONCLUSION

The determination of what services should or should not be provided

at outdoor recreational facilities is sometimes very subjective. It has been the tradition of the Forest Service to provide the primitive type facility and services so as not to compete with private enterprise. The Forest Service is the largest of the land management agencies and presents the public with the best opportunity to escape from the pressures of city life. To the rustic experience which fits very well with the other resources being managed on the National Forest. This was also the least expensive way of getting into the recreation business and providing the public with some basic services to help meet their need. If we did not meet the needs for recreation, then some other well financed government agency with recreation their main objective would come to our rescue and help us provide these services which of course meant changing management strategies, much to our distress.

History seems to point out, particularly in the eastern half of the country where the population centers exist, that when areas become very popular and visitation grows to the point of requiring special measures, our management ability has been questioned and in cases has been given to other agencies to administer or preserve, whichever is appropriate.

We must be innovators in our planning of outdoor recreation opportunities, not just in camping facilities but in all areas. We are leaders in Wilderness management, dispersed recreation and the primitive camping facilities which the large percent of our areas lend themselves best. We also have opportunities to be a leader in the upper end of the experience level and still make the visitor feel he is close to nature. With our resources no other agency has such a unique situation to be able to provide the full range of opportunities.

To be innovators, we must keep open minds to the different opportunities available to us, alert so as not to over react to situations, and make blanket restrictions without exceptions. Blanket policies leave little room to be creative.

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